Business Notices.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS is a household word all over the world. For over 50 years it has advertised itself by its merits. It is now advertised to warn the public against counterfeits. The genuine article is mand factured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

BRAUTIGAM
are unsurpassed in tone and durability.
Prices Mo lorate.
Second-hand Pianos of best makes on hand. 8 Fast 17th-st., New-York, Raro Old Violins for sale. Warerooms,

"If slavery." Lincoln said, "was not wrong, pothing is wrong." So we say of liquor selling -it that is not, wrong nothing is wrong. Vate for Pr-hibition, and stop this monstrous source of crime and misery in our land.

A vote for Rascom and Demorat is an expression of your conscience on the question of liquor seiling. There is no sther live issue now before the people, and there are now only two parties in this momentous contest. Each of the o'd parlies are committed to the liquor interest, and the Problemic party opposes it. The claims of industry, procress morals, patroitists, Christianity, on homes and humanity pleas and lemana your vote for Problition.

If the greatest cause of crime is rum-selling, who but the voter is responsible?

Ladies of New-York, you of all others, are most interested in the annihilation of the liquor traffic. Your homes and the best interests of religion and humanity plead and domaind our strention and efforts to put down this intamous crime of rum-saling.

stiention and chorts to put down this manneter of this cvil, and using.

Greaters showing the extent and character of this cvil, and the responsibility of the voter, are now ready for carculation. Your ingenuity and enthusiasm will suggest the test way to get these immediately among your friends and the peonic bail at 32 East 14th-st. headquarters of the Prohintian party, and get these circulars. Ladies here is a good opportunity to serve your country, and save your homes from the desolution curse, and everyloty, even the run-sciler, will reluce with you when our triamph is achieved.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE.

Booms with board \$2 50, \$3 and \$3 50 a day; rooms only
\$1 a day and up: desirable suits of rooms for private families fronting 28th-st. Broadway and 29th-st. One hundred bottles qts. choice old Zinfandel Table Claret, \$27,50.

ed bottos y 7 50. California Vintage Co., Manager, GEO, Hamlin, Manager, 21 Park-place. PILES OF HEMORRHOIDS, ULCER, FISSURE, Hebing, Fistula, &c., cared by the Brinkfulloyf Treat-ment. Hinstrated papers explaining the system and contain-ing references sent free. Address. MILER & JAMSON, 41 West 26th-st., New-York.

THE STILLMAN, EUCLID-AVE., CLEVELAND, O., re-opened October 1 with accommodations for 200 guests.

Rates, \$350 per day. Electric incambescent lights thro To Connoisseurs of English Ale Burke's Light Sparkling Pale Ale, bottled by Edward & John Burke, Liverpool, is the finest Burton-on-Trent India Fale Ale in the market. For sale by all leading grocers and dealers.

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New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1885.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The news in London; Radicals leading in the canvass. - Ravages of smallpox in Canada. = Tumult in the Mexican Congress, === Death of the Duke of Abercorn. === Mattei, the Rahan who fired at M. de Freyeinst, declared insane. - Chains that held Columbus captive. === A brutal outrage in Mexico. The number of persons lest in the Labrador storms estimated at forty-three. == Condition of the To contest Cardinal Nina's Laberal party. =

DOMESTIC.—The Utah Commission submitted its annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. Generals Seward, Carr and Logan made speeches at Aubura. - Disorders occurred among rolling-mill workmen at Niles, Ohio, A train fell through a broken bridge near Easten, Penn. - The recount of votes in Indianapolis gave a plurality to the Republican candidate for

CITY AND SUBCEBAN.-Ferdinand Ward sen tenced to ten years and taken to Sing Sing. U. S. Grant testified at the Warner examination. The Provisional estimates agreed on. Winners at Jerome Park : Backstone, Himalaya, Mute, Unrest, King Arthur and Rose, = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4121g grains) 79.13 cents. = Stocks active and buoyant, clesing strong. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in-

dicate fair or clear weather, with perhaps showers in the evening. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 49°; lowest, 36°; average, 41°.

General William II. Seward, who presided at the Logan meeting in Auburn yesterday, made an address which every voter would do well to read. His appeal to his fellow-citizens to come out on Tuesday and vote for the Republican ticket was made in the strongest language, and was grounded on the best of arguments. Good government, industrial prosperity and the welfare of the country, he said, will be best promoted in the election of the excellent Republican ticket. Any intelligent and unbiassed citizen who examines the questions before the voters cannot fail to reach that conclusion.

The week has closed without any marked change in the Balkan situation. The Conference seems to be divided sharply into two groups, one headed by Russia and the other by England. As the three Emperors are repre sented by our London correspondent as having united upon a plan of settlement, the efforts of Lord Salisbury to counteract Russian influence will probably prove futile. He has scored a diplomatic success, however, which ought to enable him to command the support of the Englis'i constituencies, even if Russia be allowed to have its way in settling the Balkan controversy. The Egyptian convention contains a practical sanction by the Sultan of an indefinite Euglish occupation of Egypt.

An account of the elaborate precautions taken by the Prussian Government for the inspection of meat at Berlin, by a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, is of the highest interest. It shows how completely the sale of diseased meat can be prevented by the free use of modern scientific methods, and it also proves the immense pecuniary value of such a system in making a great reputation abroad for the meat thus guaranteed. The Germans have also succeeded in making the work more than pay for itself, while the butchers and cattle-dealers, though at first opposed to the scheme, have already become convinced that it is for their advantage. That the same enlightened precautions ought to be adopted in all countries is certain, and the United States should be the first to follow the example set in this direction by one of the older countries. Prussia has clearly solved the problem completely, and the economic as well as sanitary results of the experiment leave nothing to be desired.

The result of the approaching elections in England baffles the judgment of the best informed observers. The Tories are making a dull canvass so far as platform oratory is concerned, but are not alienating neutral votes, as the Radical Hotspurs are doing. The Moderate Liberals are not putting forth the same exer- consideration that the convictions of Fish and favors in the strength of his reactionary ten-

fluence was felt throughout the Northern counties. So stanch a Liberal as Edward Dicey is represented in our cable dispatches as advising moderate men in the party to vote with the Tories. But notwithstanding many signs of disaffection and factional hostility on the Liberal side, nobody in England ventures to forecast the result. Mr. Gladstone has not yet spoken, and his election addresses will undoubtedly have determining weight with large classes of the new body of electors. No other English statesman of the present century has been at once so progressive in his ideas and so conservative in his methods, and this singular combination of opposing tendencies in the leader gives increased authority to his utterances at this time.

The Republican General Committee of Kings County ought to send by mail to every registered voter a full set of ballots. Neglect to do this last year cost the party enough votes in Brooklyn alone to have elected Mr. Blaine. The Democratic General Committee has already taken this wise precaution. Every registered voter in Brooklyn ought to have a full set of Republican ballots in his possession before Tuesday. The duty is imperative owing to the confusion caused by the municipal can-

REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

The campaign of 1885 closes as it began. The Republican party has not changed its ground or its objects. It has not varied its attitude in order to deceive any class of voters. It stands just where it did, appealing manfully and candidly to the people. The speeches of General Logan and Senator Sherman, which, as it happens, were both reported on Friday, bear witness to this fact. General Logan talked at the end of the campaign in New-York just as General Logan talked at the beginning in Illinois or Ohio. So Senator Sherman at the close in Virginia echoed, with only more of emphasis and clearness, and with a more eloquent apreal, the words of Sherman in Ohio at the opening of the struggle which in that State ended in victory.

There is no sham or shirking about the Republican party. But General Logan states the position of President Cleveland with great justice, if with much severity. His portraiture of sham reform has not often been matched. The opinion of the Attorney-General, in which the appointment of unpardoned and impenitent rebels was justified, is shown to have been a defiance of the Constitution. Mr. Garland rebelled against the constitutional amendment himself in this decision. He attempted to set up his own authority against that of the Constitution for the benefit of rebels, before he attempted to twist the laws for the benefit of himself and his political associates in a telephone ring. Then the appointments of scamps, and the removal of tried and worthy officials, do not escape notice. Nor does General Logan forget the removal of veteran soldiers throughout the Union, and the appointment of civilians, not all worthy nor all out of jail, in the Northern States, and of rebel veterans at the South.

Is it said that the Administration is not responsible? But Republican Administrations were held responsible. They were held to account, not only for every fact but for every slauder. Every Republican President was held to account for the acts of all his sabordinates, so long as he held them in office. The party was also held to account for the acts of the President and all his subordinates, so long as it upheld him. And this was right. The support given to an Administration makes that Administration what it is. The Democrats and the so-called Independents who still support Mr. Cleveland, in spite of all that he has done, make the policy of this Administration more traly than Mr. Cleveland himself. But for their approval and support the President would not dare to pursue the course he does.

WARD'S SENTENCE.

Judge Barrett has given Fer heaviest penalty the law provides, namely ten years. If the efforts of the defence to procure a new trial fail, the defendant will, allowing for the regular good conduct commutation, have about six years to serve. There has been intimation of possible future indictments against him, but no dependence can be placed upon talk of that kind, not merely because six years always make a great difference in the degree of interest attaching to even the most exciting events, but because after such a lapse of time it would probably be difficult to find the most necessary witnesses for the prosecution. The presumption therefore is that this sentence represents the full penalty at all likely to be enforced, and if in six years this man will be free, and not only free but rich, it is nonsense to pretend that the punishment inflicted upon him by Society is adequate or deterrent.

No fault can be found with judge or jury however. The trial was conducted admirably by Judge Barrett, and the jury aid their full duty. The prosecuting officers, it is said, complain that Ward's actions were so circumspeet, and guarded with so much cunning, that it was extremely difficult to frame an indictment against him which would hold. But if this statement is true, it certainly goes to show that the state of the law is bad, and that instead of providing easily attainable remedies for notorious and demonstrated wrongs, it involves every question of criminal procedure in such a haze of subtleties and crooked definitions and distinctions that an adroit rogue finds in the statutes which should be his terror protection and defence. What is absurd is that when a man has stolen millions through a long process of complicated but indubitable fraud, the officers of the law should be compelled to spend weeks in studying opportunities to frame an indictment against him which cannot be broken down, and that it should be necessary to confine the proceedings to a single item of his villany, which, when brought home to him, can only be visited with a wholly inadequate penalty. To say that the public are sufficiently protected against such crimes as Ward has committed, in the face of his trial, conviction and sentence, would be to corfess to a hopeless deficiency in the sense of proportion.

And if, after this relatively feeble result has been reached, there is reason to believe that Ward is virtually purchasing, by six years of imprisonment, the right to live luxuriously the rest of his life upon the stolen fortune concealed by him with this express end in view, it is clear that Society will have no cause for congratulation in reviewing the outcome of its contest with this audacious thief. Such an outcome indeed is only less unsatisfactory than would have been the escape of Ward with his plunder. It cannot be said that he is punished as he deserves. If he succeeds in retaining a considerable share of his plunder he will not have been punished at all. Yet it is extremely doubtful whether his hidden treasure will be discovered, or, being discovered, will be recovered. The suggestions of this trial altogether are not comforting, and the public ought not to be encouraged to accept such a result as a satisfaction of justice. In the existing state of the law it may be the best that can be secured, but that only shows that the law needs amendment. As to the

view, perhaps it is not necessary to say more than that any society in which such crimes as these men committed were not emphatically and all but unanimously condemned would be too corrupt and profligate to endure.

THE RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT PORTER By the resignation of Dr. Noah Porter, Yale College loses a president, whose scholarship, character and habits of thought have preserved and strengthened the traditions of that venerable institution, and upon whose conservative judgment those friends of education who view with uncasiness the advancement of new educational systems have rested their confidence in its welfare. President Porter has been in the service of Yale more than forty years and it is natural that now, at the age of seventy-five, he should be glad to lay down the heavy burden which he has borne since he succeeded Dr. Woolsey in the presidential office. There are comparatively few graduates of the college who can recall a time when his name and influence were not associated with its progress, and there is no graduate of Yale nor friend of sound learning in the country, however opinions may diverge as to methods of instruction, discipline and development, who will not gratefully recognize the unselfish devotion with which he has administered the great trust which he now resigns.

In choosing his successor the corporation, and the alumni so far as their influence extends, must consider how widely it is wise to vary from the type and standard which have hitherto been preserved at Yale. Manyof the graduates believe that the future of the college depends upon the selection of a president [who is essentially a man of affairs; one who will be primarily the executive of the university rather than the head of the faculty and who, perchance, will make himself as much 'at home in the pockets as in the hearts of the alumni With new systems and new theories of education knocking at the doors of every college in the land; with a vast industrial energy seeking an outlet in new pursuits and demanding instruction in new fields of knowledge, the choice of a college president is not an easy one. Yale will be fortunate if she is able to command the services of a man whose comprehension of new claims and opportunities is qualified by the dispassionate judgment and the unswerving devotion to her permanent welfare which have inspired President Porter and his predecessors.

AN AMERICAN WESTMINSTER ABBEY. Canon Farrar assures us, with a great many kind expressions, that it is time for us to have a Westminster Abbey; and although we may hesitate about taking his advice we cannot be insensible of the genial and complimentary spirit in which it is given. Our distinguished visitor believes that were it once known that America contemplated the erection of such a building, a fane of ideal magnificence "enriched with precious stones, malachite, and lapis lazuli, and agate, and carnelian, and crystal, and every native gem," an intense stimulus would be given to the toil and to the gifts of every native artist; and he is sute likewise that the roll of our illustrious defunct is already long enough to start the abbey with a very respectable assortment of monuments and moral essons. Both these opinions are doubtless correct; and yet they do not cover the whole case.

The real Westminster Abbey was not built in any such off-hand fashion. It was not built at all; it grew under the pions hands of nearly seven hundred years, and when its towers were finished it was already venerable with age, with sacred associations, and with the masterwork of a long succession of men of genius. It was an expression of the artistic taste and feeling, not of any one time, but of more than half the splendid life of the English Nation. Nor was there ever a set purpose to make it the museum of illustrious characters which it has gradually become. The use to which it has been put was suggested by the peculiar sanctity of the church itself; and by the time the English people ceased to attribute sanctity to buildings the practice of reserving this ancient shrine for the sepulture of the distinguished inand Ward the | dead had developed into a national custom, and imposing of historical associations. All this happened by a natural process of growth, a growth out of religious ideas which have no longer any hold upon Protestant communities; and it could have happened in no other way. Religious sentiment, historical associations and a hoar antiquity cannot be made to order.

If by any chance we had an abbey, the selection of candidates for admission would offer an insuperable difficulty. Who should decide upon the claims for space? Certainly we would not trust Congress to judge of herces, of poets, of historians, of philanthropists, of painters, sculptors, and musicians; and if not Congress, what other national authority is there? In England the ecclesiastical authority which opens and shuts the gates of the church is so far in accord with the governing section of English society that serious differences on the propriety of any interment in the Abbey are rare. But in this country opinions are not so well settled. There is no leading class upon whose judgment the majority relies; there are no recognized standards of merit in literature; notions of art are extremely crude; and yet the habit of heroworship is developed to a degree which has ever been known in the old country. Even there, Westminster Abbey is instructive as a memorial of contemporary misjudgments; Poets Corner has nickes for rhymsters whose very names are now unfamiliar, but none for Sir Philip Sidney, Massinger, Herrick, Waller, Burns, Keats, Coleridge, Walter Scott, Shelley. or Landor. How would it be here? Imagine what a collection of immortals we might have exhibited if we had opened the show at any time before Bryant was ready to lend it dignity -Joel Barlow, heading a row of colonial versemakers, and N. P. Willis preening himself in the van of the Broadway school. Is it certain that, exception being made for our revolutionary heroes, and for a score or so of great men belonging to the generation just closed, posterity will have any more respect for our estimates than we have for the opinions of our grandfathers? The plain truth is that the proposal of an American Valhalla is premature for this reason, above all others, that American public opinion-we mean that part of it which governs-is not yet enlightened enough to decide who ought to be in it.

ART AND DEVOTION. That was an interesting discussion in the Church Congress the other day on Æstheticism in Worship. It went to the root of some of the most barning questions, though they were not mentioned. There always has been, and perhaps always will be, division of opinion on the affiliation of Art with Worship. Even the simple ritual of the Mahometans has proven too gross for certain mentalities, and the rise of the Wahabees was the advent of Puritanism in Islam. The Puritan quarrel with ecclesiastical æstheticism was not a mere difference of opinion. It was the inevitable outcome of a difference in mental constitution. The psychology of sectarianism has not been sufficiently studied hitherto. Truth, it is too seldom remembered, is not the same for all minds. To the stern contemmer of beauty in worship the harsh and unlovely surroundings which he

tions as in 1880, when Lord Hartington's in- Ward are healthy signs from a moral point of dencies doubtless conduce to that spiritual absorption and intellectual concentration which are necessary to the most complete exaltation of his mentality. So, too, in the case of the soul that has been nurtured otherwise, the combined majesty and grace of ecclesiastical architecture, the satisfaction of educated senses by beauty of color, form, light and odor, in stained glass windows, splendid vestments, delicate carved work, noble paintings, gleaming lights and fragrant incense, all expand, elevate and inspire the worshipper, and attune his spirit to the reception and recognition of religious truth. He who needs no artificial aids to worship, for whom the over-srching dome of heaven, the simple beauties of Nature, furnish all-sufficient incentives to devotion, may not exalt himself above his fellows in whom sensuous art and the rapture of worship appear to find a meetingplace. There is nothing in the external manifestations of human progress more pregnant with instruction than the history of the Cathedral Builders of Europe. It is as impossible to miss the dominant spiritual force in that move ment as in the masterpieces of Christian painting. The wonderful, almost superhuman, skill with which, in an uncultured age, those men not only seized and immortalized the most tender and evanescent beauties and graces of forest, field and flower; the success achieved by them in imparting to the most intractable and harsh materials all the effects of elasticity, instability, lightness and delicacy, are often all inferior in significance to the inexplicable spiritual expression which breathes through and vitalizes their magnificent works, and has made them, even to the perception of the dullest, at once symbols of and invitations to wor-

With such proofs and examples before us it is clearly impossible to deny the importance of art in relation to worship. Yet it must be observed that as human imagination takes on more and more the sobriety and orderly tendencies produced by scientific culture, the dependence on sensuous accessories to worship inevitably diminishes. As the conception of the absolute, so far as such a conception is possible, expands, the mind becomes less tolerant of symbols which, however reverent and however beautiful, seem to the maturing intelligence to confine and dwarf the representation at which they aim.

If this is the direction in which religious thought moves, as many indications suggest, it is not very probable that any marked growth in asthetic worship will coincide with a genuine renewal of spiritual life and energy. For while aestheticism certainly has its place in worship, and white it has had a greater part in the past than the present, there does not appear any warrant for the belief that in the future the growth of spiritual things will move strongly along a line of development so separated from those upon which in all other respects human thought now proceeds.

Republican Senators and Assemblymen are needed at Albany, and Republican Aldermen should be sent to the City Hall. Many good candidates have been nominated in the various districts, and they should be supported loyally and carnestly. It is especially important to send Walter Howe to the Senate in the Xth District, because that district is properly Republican, though the two parties have nearly equal strength there. The Democratic candidate is inferior to Mr. Howe in every way. A full Republican vots will redeem the district.

A vote for Theron G. Strong for the Court of Common Pleas is a vote for a worthy successor of Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, who retires on account of age. Mr. Strong is an amply equipped

jurist of the highest character. Thomas B. Asten, when president of the Tax Department, by his action in the Board of Estimate and Appartionment saved to the taxpayers more than two and a half millions of dollars. He broke up the iniquitous system of transferring so-called unexpended balances," which there was really no money in the city treasury to meet. This system was used by Hubert O. Thompson and other unscrupulous officials to carry out their schemes of extravagance and waste. Mr. Asten's course, which resulted in putting an end to this was of the greatest service to the city. He never opposed liberal expenditure for the public schools, nor did he push frugality so far as to interfere with the real interests of the people. He was the unrelentbranch of the municipal service. Mr. Asten is now the Republican candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen. If elected he will renew in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment his fight for honest government. Every taxpayer of whatever party or faction should support him.

Lewis S. Goobel, the Republican candidate for County Clerk, attended the public schools of New-York and was graduated at the City College, paying his expenses while at college by teaching in evening schools. His interest in public education has never flagged and he is now a school trustee. Mr. Goebel has always been a man of the people and devoted to their interests, whether in or out of office. He is uncommonly popular, and whenever he has been a candidate for office he has had the full party vote and has drawn largely from the Democratic ranks.

The Republican candidates for the City Court. Granville P. Hawes and James W. Hawes, are thoroughly tried and approved men. Granville P. Hawes has served one term with universal approval, and in every way merits another. James W Hawes by education, experience, ability and qualities of mind has shown himself eminently fitted for the bench during his successful career at the bar. David McAdam has made a good judge, but he is in poor company on the Tammany ticket, and every Republican shold cast his vote for the Republican candidates, who ought also to get a good deal of support from the best men of the Democratic factions.

Neither Andrew J. White nor Hugh J. Grant has yet been able to show such a list of prominent business firms in favor of his candidacy for Sherift as John W. Jacobus, the Republican candidate, has made public in the columns of THE TEIBUNE. The usiness men who are convinced that Mr. Jacobus is the best candidate in the field for Sheriff are among the most influenial and estcemed in New-York. He has shown himself honest and honorable, both in his business dealings and his public career, The den of thieves in the Sheriff's office can be cleared out only by such a man. The Albany Times waits until the very last week

of the campaign and then launches its reserve thunderbolt against Mr. Daveaport. It doesn't rive at him with the blistering indictment chargng that he buys his beefsteaks in Buffalo, It refrains from confronting him with the proof of the sickening allegation that he has been to Europe. It does not return to the deadly allegation that he sometimes pays a visit to New-York during the winter. Nor does it sternly demand his defeat on the ground that he was ill some years ago. No, its thunderbolt is made of different and more withermg stuff. " Mr. Davenpert's hair and mastache," says The Times, " are of that peculiar description of auburn mixed with gleams of old gold suggestive largely of the callowness which has not youth to condone it." We believe that never before in the history of modern civilization was the attempt made to defeat a caudidate for public office by raising the auburn-old-gold hair issue. And while frankly admitting that this final argument for the election of the Democratic ticket is the best that has been advanced, we are free to assert that we do not believe it will change the betting. As we go to press it is evident to every candid obs rver that Mr. Davenport—speaking of hair-is going to spatch David B. Hill bald-headed.

PERSONAL.

Captain A. S. Bushnell, of Springfield, Ohlo, chairman of the Republican State Committee, under whose management Judge Foraker was elected Governor of Ohio,

is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and will remain in New-York for several days on business. He is a wealthy manufacturer of agricultural implements. Among death notices of the week, says the New-York correspondent of The Philadelphia Record, is the announcement that Mrs. Chariotte De Koven, widow of the late Rev. Henry De Koven, died a few days ago at Fiorence, Italy. Ageneration and a half ago she was the leading society belle in this city, the petted daughter of Jacob R. Leroy, the financial king of Wall Street, and the match of the day. Her father was one of the vestry-men of old Christ Church, in Anthony-at. (now Worlh) near Broadway, and there she met her fate. Young De near Broadway, and there she met her fate. Young De Koven was then a deaeon, poor as a church mouse, and assistant, at \$500 a year, to the Rey. Dr. Lyell, the recter. Besides her expectations from her father, Miss Leroy was the possessor of an income of \$5,000 a year in her own right. There was opposition, of course, when the young assistant dared to lift his eyes to the wealthy belie, but that only made the marriage a sure thing, and the parson ran off with the price. Theirs was a happy life, I believe; but somehow the money seemed to disqualify the minister from active work and to deadon his ambition. It was wicked in George William Curtis to put him in first Potiphar Papers "under the title or the Rev. Cream Cheese; but society smiled over the portraiture, which it recognized at once.

ITHACA, Oct. 31 (Special.)-President Adams and famlly were given a reception last night by the Faculty of Cornell University in Sage College.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Colonel "Pat" Donan is going back to Dakota by easy stages, and is leaving behind him a flery trail of un approachable rhetoric which lights up the country for

I don't believe that half the reports which have been so industriously circulated in America concerning the husband of Mrs. Sartoris, nee Nellio Grant, have a word of truth in them. He is by no means a model man, but to say that he is a drunkard, a gambler and a libertine is to lie in a most deliberate fashion. I have known Sartoris for years, and white we have but little in common hetween us, I dislike to see him so outrageously maligned. As a matter of fact he is somewhat impulsive, but he has a great big heart, is quick to acknowledge as error, and in his daily intercourse with men and women is reserved and refined.—[Robert S. Campbell, of London. THE ACORN.

Hear the merry acorn drop.

Zip-ty-zee:
From the oak-tree's towering to Zip-ty-zaw!
Through the foliage he cleaves,
Zip-zip!
Bounding on the bed of leaves, Short he is and round and fat. With a Tain-o-'Shanter hat On his This he wore from day of birth In the spring
Doffed it not to Mother Earth—
Quite ill-bred. But he has a brother, much More polite,

Who his hat will always touch To the fair; When he meets Dame Earth, son Or at night, He will throw his hat away

A: d go bare A new craze has broken out among visitors to Maine-

gathering pine needles with which to stull eashlous and Young men who distinguish themselves in satisfying the feminine desire for these odorous products of the plus forests glory in the title of Knights of the Fir. The outer cases are often elaborately embroidered, sometimes with quotations, such as: " Give me of your balm, O fir tree!" It is said that more delightful dreams can be got out of a pillow staffed with pine needles than out of any amount of hasheesh or opium.

A chivairle Kurnel Sunday morning presented himself at the open door of The Berald sacrtum armed cap a bin a repeating rife, two 55-calibre revolvers and a belt visiting with cartridges, that we could see—and denumed: "Who wrote that arricle I Who spelled my same wrong!" That we still live is evidence that we were able to explain the mistake.—[El Paso (Iexas) Herold. The streets of Sallabury, N. C., are being macadamized

with gold quartz worth \$15 a ton.

with gold quartz worth \$15 a 150.

There are moments in the life of even the wretched country editor when his treed nerves are thrilled by the touch of joy. There are little intervals when the odor of the and benzins vanish like dewy jewels that sparkle on the rose when hissed by the morning sun, and the polluted air seems haden with richest persumes. Such a moment came to us yesterday evening, when three of Brockville's best citizens burst in on as all at once, the area of the pollute and subscribed for the Tribune, each paying a year in advance.—[Punx Scotawaey (Penn.) Tribune.

Clark County is one of the wealthfest counties in Ten pessee, but the Superintendent of Schools says of it: "Our acheolhouses and school furniture belong to the emi civilized stages of society, and stand the foulest blotch upon the fame of the centre of our Blue Grass re Incinent and general tone of our wondrous prosperity."

The leaves are falling, falling fast,
And chily blows the northern blast,
The fields have lest their bloom;
But while we grive that beauty fades,
That dreary are the groves and glades,
One ray still lights the gloom
The teasing fly has run his race,
No more with towel or pilow case
We need to rise at night to chase
Mosquitoes round the room.

—[Bosten Co-- | Bosten Courier.

The town of Northfield, Minn., is named after two of Younger brothers, who committed the during bank robbery in that place in 1876, are serving their life sentences in Stillwater. Sentimental women still continue to send them fruit, flowers and delicacies.

A few days since, while our postmaster was working in his carden, he dug up a brass plats about three inches long by one inch wide, upon which was engraved:

Cot. HENRY WALKER, 4th Mass. Vols.

The plate has the appearance of having been clamped upon a leather valise or belt, but is well preserved. If we remember rightly, this reciment first went into action at Balls's Bull, vs. in October of 1861, under General Stone.—Morgan City (La.) Prec Press. The Congregationalist deesn't have much sympathy

with those Christian temperance people who advocate the use of unfermented wine in the communion. It calls the idea an amiable modern facey.

A woman ran out of a house on B-autien-st, the other day crying "fire" as foud as she could yell. A pedestrian who was passing by spring up the sieps and into the all, and being unable to see or smell smoote he turned to the graphic and excited woman and asked:

"Where is the fire I I can't see any signs of one."

"I-I dun't mean fire! I-I meant marder!" she re-

Is there a man in the house!"

"No, sir."
"Who tried to murder you?"
"Oh! I ddn't mean murder. I guess; but the awfulest, signest rat you ever not eyes on classed our cat across the kitchen and then stood and glared at me like a tiger hirsting for blood! Oh! sir, you'd better turn in a free larm and let 'em kick in all the doors and bresk in all the windows and flood the house. The rat must be killed before he commits some terrible dead!"—[Defroit Free Press.]

MUSIC.

OPENING OF THE MUSICAL SEASON.. To-morrow evening the musical season of 885-86, the introductory notes to which have been exceedingly vigorous manner at the Academy of Music, which every day will echo to either opera or orchestral oncert. Mr. Mapleson's company will take the initiative with Bizet's " Carmen," in which Madame Minnte Hank, who has pre-empted the right to stand as peculi arly the representative of the title-rôle, will be seen and heard after an absence from the city of three years. The parts in the opera will be distributed as follows :

Carnen. Mme. Minnie Hank
Pon Jose Sig. Ravein
Escandio Sig. bel Puente
Il Innacito Sig. Caracciolo
Il Emendado Sig. Binadini
Michaela Mise Bau-rimeisier
The ballet led by Mine. Cavadazzi
On T. On Tuesday evening Mr. Thomas will give the first of his Popular Concerts the scope and character of which have been amply described in these columns. The pro-

gramme is as follows: rammie is as follows:
Huldigungs Marach Wagner
Freyschuetz. {6. Secua and Aria Weber
Mine. Fursch Madi.
Symphony No. 2. D. major. op. of. Beethoven
Romance. "Herodiade" Massenet
Mue. Fursch Madi.
Tarantelle, for flute and clarionet Saint-Saens
Massenet Music Coesterie and Schreuts.
Bal Costume (second series, now). Rubinstein

In the afternoon of the same day Mr. Penfield will give he third of his organ recitals in Chickering Hall, On Wednesday evening the opera at the Academy will be 'Lucia di Lammermoor" in which Mile. Alma Fohstrom, new-comer, will sing for the first time, the other characters in the opera being impersonated by Sig. Jinunini, Sig. De Anna and Sig. Cherubini.

Thursday will be crowded with entertainments, In e afternoon the public rehearsal to the first concert of the Symphony Society will take place in the Metropolitan Opera House and the first of Mr. Thomas's afternoon concerts in the Academy of Music. At 4 p. m. Mr. amuel P. Warren will give the third of this year's series of organ recitals in Grace Church, and in the evening Mme, Emma Nevada's first concert will occur in Chickering Hall. The programme of the Symphony Society's concert is given elsewhere. Mr. Thomas's programme is as follows :

gramme is as follows:

March. Tannbaeuser Wagner
Festival Overture. I.as en
Allegrette from the Seventh Symphony. Beetheven
Aria. "Sweet Bird" (Il Penisterose). Handel
Finte Obligato, Mr. Cesterla.

"Invitation to Dance". Weber Berliez
Symphonic Poem. "Phaeton". Samt-Saens
Ave Maria.

Miss Emma Juch.

Violin Obligato, Mr. L. Schmidt.

Miss Emma Juch.

Waltz. "Autumn Boses". Jos. Straues
Hunyarian Rhapsody, No. 2. Lisst
The Symphony Society's concert takes place on Friday

Trovatore." Saturday afternoon "Carmen" will be repeated at the Academy, and Mme. Nevada will give her second concert at Chickering Hall. Besides all this "The Mikado" will be kept on at the Pitth Avenue and Standard Theatres, and "Nanon" at the Casino. At the Fifth Avenue there will be a special afternoon performance on Tuesday (election day).

MUSICAL NOTES.

evening, when the opera at the Academy will be "I

Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Maud Morgan and Miss Corinne Flint, the latter a talented young violin player, will take part in the first concert of the St. George's Glee Club's subscription series at Chickering Hall on November 19.

The chorus of the opera sung by Americans is in daily rehearsal at Clarendon Hall. Gluck's "Orpheus" has been learned and another opera will be taken up this

At his first Sunday afternoon concert Mr. Van der Stucken will bring out for the first time in New-York a rhapsody by a young Swedish composer—Andreas Hallen, composer of an opera entitled "Harold, the Viking," which was successful at Stockholm last winter.

Madame Elvira Muller-Berghaus, wife of Carl Muller-Berghaus, who has a number of American women among her pupils, has changed her place of residence from Stuttgart to Hamburg.

Among Madame Judic's numbers at the Casine concert this evening will be "Ne me chatouillez pas" and the "Gobble" duet from "La Mascotte," the latter with M. Gaillard. Mr. Aronson's orchestra will play Rubin-stein's second "Bai Costumé."

Miss Dora Becker, violin player, will give a concert in Chickering Hall on November 9, with the help of Miss Marie Groebl, Robert Goldbeck, Henry Rusack, Gustav Becker and George W. Colby.

Mr. Stanton has arranged with I. M. Ruben to repre sent Francein Lalli Lehmann, Francein Brandt, Elot Sylva and Herr Staudigl for concerts in this country. Mr. Edward Mollenhauer will produce his new sym-phony, "The Passions," in Steinway Hall, some time this month.

"Der Raub der Sabmerinnen" will be performed all this week at the Thalia Theatre.

THE BROOKLYN SITUATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Your editorial this morning headed the

"Brooklyn Situation" treats the subject in your usual candid spirit. It was unfortunate that the Citizens' League anticipated the course of the convention by ominating their owe candidate for Mayor, but it was not done till a committee from the League found that a coalition with the convention was impossible, and they then deeme : it advisable to put forward an independent then deeme! It arvisable to put orward an independent candidate without delay, one unhampered by party dictation, and who with the assistance of Democratic votes could be elected, and one, too, who would faithfully carry out the admirable methods adopted by the present incumbent, Soth Low. The Young Republican Club, therefore, while disapproving of the impetuousness of the League, but assured of its upright motives and its sincerity for good manicipal government, indorsed General John B. Woodward as far preferable to either of the regular nominees. Party lines_should be a secondary

regular nominees. Party lines should be a secondary consideration it, municipal affairs. The best man, with the best purposes and plans for governing the city, is what the Young Republican Club are supposed to seek and work for, and their action should be considered as simply an indorsement of such a man.

General Woodward was innecent of the implied irregularity in his nomination; he did not seek the office; and let not the Folzer episode be repeated in this instance, especially as there has been, and will be, no attempt to gain the victory by reprehensible means. If all conscientious votors, be they Republican, Democratic of Temperance, who wish a pure, progressive and non-partisan administration, will vote for John B. Woedward, he will be elected and the city will rejoke it another good Mayor.

New York, Oct. 30, 1885. [Our courteous correspondent gives us credit for

candor in dealing with the Brooklyn situation. If we were to allow this explanation of the action of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club to pass uncorrected, we would not deserve that reputation. He assumes that the club has merely disapproved of the "impetuousness" of the Citizens' League, and that a majority of its members are assured of the upright motives and sincerity of that body. Now the truth is that the club has filed a bill of partien lars and framed an indictment against the Citizens' League. The governing committees reported that in the preliminary consultations there was a distinct understanding hat no nomination should be made by the Citizen ' League "until the conventions which it was sought to influence had been given an opportunity to nominate candidates for Mayor, but the mass-meeting called by the Citizens League did make a nomination before balloting had began in the Republican City Convention." This was a breach of faith. The governing committees had been instrumental in procuring the withdrawal of Colonel Baird, and had exerted their influence with the Republican City Convention to secure good nominations. The General Woodward before the balloting began in that convention placed them in a most embarrass ing position; and when the convention nominated Mr. Schroeder, a candidate whom the club would have supported to a ria , the governing committees had reason for righteons indignation against the Citizens' League. But there was also another breach of faith. The resolutions brought forward in the preliminary conferences as a basis for joint action, if the candidates of the regular conventions should prove unsatisfactory, die not require the nomination of a Democrat, but were strictly nonpartisan. The Citizens' League Convention, of the contrary, sent a committee to the Republican City Convention with a distinct demand that a Democrat should be nominated as a condition of obtaining the support of the League. These facts were stated in the report of the governing committees to the club on Tuesday night, and justified the following resolution, which was passed by an overwhelming majority:

Resolved, That this club heartily disapproves of the methods of the Citizens' League, as developed in our recent experience with that body, and it repudintes the doctrine maintained by said League that the political faith of a candidate is a test at any time of his mapartisanship, of his fitness to administer a non-partisan government, or of the sincerity of the party which places him in assumation.

Our correspondent will have to admit that the club has done something more than mildly protest against the "impetnousness" of the Citizens' League. It is only right that the matters at issue between the club and the League should be accurately stated. As for the Citizens' candidate's not seeking the office, ex-Mayor Hunter has asserted that General Woodward was willing to be nominated by the Democratic City Convention, and that Boss McLaughlin's influence was directly solicited. - Ed.]

A QUESTION FOR SENATOR GIBBS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I would respectfully ask Senator Frederick 8. Gibbs to contradict, in public print, the rumors which are flying thick and fast through the VIIIth Sens-'deal" with the County Democracy candulate for Sheriff, Andrew J. White.

In justice to himself, Senator Gibbs should speak out at once in reference to this damaging report. Meanwhile let all Republican roters in the VIIIn, IXth aud XIIIth Assembly Districts closely examine their bailots for county officers next Tuesday.

New-York, Oct. 30, 1885. STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN.

[This letter was shown to Senator Gibbs yesterday, and, with wrathful emphasis, he decied that there was a word of truth in the allegations as to his participation in a deal. "You can say," he added, "in the most emphatic fashion that I have not engaged in any deal, that I have not been solicited to make any deal, and that all reports that I am concerned in a deal are simply lies." Senator Gibbs said that he had sent affidavits to the Republican State Committee and to various newspapers denying the reports. There seems to be a great deal of unnecessary abuse of Senator Gibbs going on among pretty unscrupulous hars; and we do not doubt that he will be found the gainer for it en election day .- Ed.]

HOW TEMPERANCE MEN SHOULD VOTE.

HOW TEMPERANCE MEN SHOULD VOTE.

Looking at this question simply from the stantpoint of temperance, without any reference to the wide difference between the two cannidates, we have so hesitation in expressing a strong preference for Ni. Davenport. We believe that his election will be better for the interests of the temperance cause in this state than that of Governor Hill, and hence advise the riends of the cause to vote for him. They will, in our judgment, make a mistake if they indirectly help the Democratic party by not voting for Mr. Davenport. One ground of hope among the Democratics is that a substitution of Republican votes hay be drawn away from Mr. Davenport to enable them to elect their candidate. The friends of temperance, who do not believe in Democracy, and know full well to at it is the "rum party" in this State, would do well to exercise their common sense on this subject, and act accordingly in casting their votes.

UNCEREMONIOUS HASTE

When Brother Bereier reaches out into the expansive waste of durities space for a Great Truth he yants i into easily before it has time to put its cuffs on.